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The Northwest.

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A NEW DISCOVERY!

Spiritualism Explained.

The question of questions, with the learned and unlearned, the materialist, scientist, religionists, and in fact every body, is "What is Modern Spiritualism?" Is it a verity or is it all a humbug? Can it be explained from a physiological standpoint and does it come under the head of Physics, or does it come from supernatural causes and without laws or order. That the phenomena exists, is beyond dispute, whether it will ever be explained remains to be seen. That some spirits can be seen, handled and made use of to a good advantage as well as explained is also a fact to which all druggists and chemists can testify. They need not be named, because their name is legion. We refer principally to those medicines through which spirits figure largely as restorative agencies. Saur's Drug and Medicine Depot harbors a large number of healing spirits which can be purchased for a very small sum of money and if used according to directions will be the means of relieving pain and restoring the health of the afflicted. This same drug store has many other things in which it seeks to make itself useful and to benefit mankind. The book department furnishes the provisions upon which hundreds of brains are fed and are thus kept alive and active. The large stock of elegant patterns of wall and window paper is another medicine by which many homes is made warm and comfortable. Then, too, comes the many different colored paints which are not only a great preservative agency, but add to the beautiful as well, tons of which is sold annually and which gives employment to thousands of people. This is a branch of business in which this house also figures largely. Saur's Drug and Book store seems to be the depot or store house in which everything is kept which can be found in any drug and book house, at prices which everybody will acknowledge to be very low.

The Stubbs and Pond Bills Laid to Rest Until After the April Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Engineer.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 24.—The Legislature adjourned this afternoon until next Tuesday. Speaker Cowgill stated it as his opinion this afternoon that a sine die adjournment could be reached by April 1st. The State will be fortunate if his prophecy proves correct.

There are but few important measures pending save the General Appropriation, the Pond and Stubbs Bills, and that for the purchase of Longview Asylum. The opportunities for doing mischief are not limited in this narrow circle, however, and the danger of getting through fee and salary bills and the Carran kind for the benefit of the Standard Oil monopoly and other corporations always exist, and the danger increases in an inverse ratio as the end of the session grows near.

It is the intention of the alleged statesmen of both Houses to defer and choke off both the bill of the good Stubbs and the Pond-Bloom Liquor Tax bill until after the spring election. This tendency is more especially for the benefit of those who do not like bluebelled puritanism in Cincinnati, but the question has also been studied up with due regard for the result of the city election in Columbus, Dayton, Cleveland and other cities. The whisky-and-water-good-Lord-good-devil policy of the Republican majority has its drawbacks, as is shown by the prohibitionists of this city entering upon an active spring campaign against them.

It is perfectly understood that the Conference Committee on the Stubbs Bill will set on that measure and exercise due care that it does not get into the House or Senate again until the Cincinnati spring election is over. The members of the conference on the part of the House are Dr. Greene of Greene County, Will Sanson of Huron, Speaker pro tem of the House, both Republicans and Wheeler, of Hancock, Democratic. The Chairman of the Senate section of it is Senator Pond, his colleagues are Senator Horr, also a Republican, and Baker, Democrat. The Committee has held no conference on the bill as yet, as both Houses have adjourned nominally to next Tuesday, but in reality until next Wednesday. After they come back there will be but little difficulty in procrastinating on the bill for the rest of next week, and it will take them the week after to get fairly started, so that the elections will be over before any action is taken. After having thus catered to the ungovernable it is the intention to agree upon some compromise between the two Houses, and pass the bill most likely as amended by the Senate on motion of Senator Richards.

The printed copy of the Pond Liquor Tax bill have not yet been furnished the House. It will also be staved off until after the spring elections. A member of the House Temperance Committee, as he crossed High street, wiping the froth from his chin, ventured the opinion that if his colleagues on the Temperance Committee would try a stiff snort of sour mash they could not only legislate more intelligently on the evils of liquor, but it would at the same time so exhilarate them as to hasten their work. It is due this particular member of the Committee to say that he has introduced no local option bills.

Magie in the Nineteenth Century.

N. McRea, Wyebridge, Ontario, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises." For sale by J. C. Saur.

If Mahone Lived in Massachusetts.

That independent Republican journal, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, gives its senator, Mr. Hoar, a very severe rap over the knuckles for championing the cause of the Readjusting-Republican senator from Virginia, as follows: "If Mahone lived in any northern State—barring Michigan—every Republican senator would fight him at home and denounce him in the senate. If Mahone lived in Massachusetts, if he were the boss of an ignorant vote, if he had attacked the credit of the State and proposed the repudiation of her bonds, Senator Hoar would fight him day in and day out, at home and in congress, in caucus, convention and at the polls. Mahone is all those things in Virginia, and the fact should have moderated Senator Hoar's enthusiasm. Mahone is also the champion of a free and somewhat ignorant vote. He has defended the suffrage of the black man, among other ways by opposing a poll-tax. If he breaks the solid south as Boss Kelly split the ignorant vote of New York city, good may come of it, but Kelly's bargain with the Arthur-Corbin machine was not an alliance decent men cared to trumpet."

Toledo Democrats Nominate a Good Ticket.

TOLEDO, March 28.—The Democrats have put in nomination a city ticket that will be elected. It is headed by that old Democratic war horse, General James B. Steedman. The convention was harmonious and was presided over by the venerable Judge Potter. The following is the ticket in full: Mayor, General J. B. Steedman; City Solicitor, Gilbert Harmon; Police Judge, Henry L. Lorenz; Police Prosecutor, Voris P. Brown; Member Water Works Board, C. E. Curtis; Trustee of Cemetery, D. B. Smith; Constables, Herman Severin, H. Lushen, D. O'Shea and Patrick Herr.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. C. Saur.

Or over 37,000,000 gallons of Bourbon and rye whiskey warehoused in the United States at the beginning of the year, about 22,000,000 gallons belonged to Kentucky, a little over 5,000,000 gallons to Pennsylvania and about 2,000,000 apiece to Ohio and Maryland.

Elches Within Easy Reach.

The formal announcement has been made of the opening of the new Southern route to the Pacific coast, via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads, opening up the richest mineral section in the Union, and through trains are now running regularly from Kansas City, passing through the gold and silver mining regions of New Mexico and Arizona. Following this comes the glad tidings that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph through line has put on a fast train, to run every day between Chicago and Kansas City, leaving Chicago at 9:05 in the evening, the entire train running through to Kansas City, making direct connection with the through train, via the new route for New Mexico, Arizona, San Francisco, and all points in Southern California.

This is the first and only daily train that has ever run between Chicago and Kansas City. It is composed of Pullman Palace sleeping-cars; parlor cars with reclining chairs, smoking cars with revolving chairs and the famous C. B. & Q. dining-cars. In every detail of its appointment this new fast express will be equal to the named Pacific trains of the Burlington route, the popularity of which has become so widely known as to secure for it over 85 per cent. of the California travel. The enterprise which keeps the C. B. & Q. and St. Joe through line always at the head, is indeed worthy the hearty support of the traveling public.

Grant's Movements.

New York, March 27.—Gen. Grant said to a "Tribune" reporter: "We start to-morrow for Mexico. Our party consists of Senator Romero, of Mexico, Mr. Ulysses, my secretary, Mr. Dawson from the War Department in Washington and myself. It is our intention to go through without stopping because the steamer sails from Galveston the 2d. I shall be gone from four to ten weeks on business connected with railroads. Senator Romero, who was next seen, in speaking of the trip said: 'Gen. Grant was elected president of the Mexican Southern railroad for two reasons. The first, and perhaps most important, was a desire to cement more strongly the friendly feeling between the countries, and the other that it was considered to be in the interest of the company. The railroads are pushing ahead developing the country rapidly.'

The Oppression of the Boers.

The Nation: "Nothing can well be sadder than the Boer victory. The loss of such quality as they seem to be, in a colony which has to make head against a great sea of barbarism, is almost irreparable, and yet a large British army will now be employed, probably for months, in slaughtering them and laying waste their settlements. Thirteen thousand men are already on the way to the scene of action under Sir Evelyn Wood, and more are on the way out, and Sir Frederick Roberts is, it is said, to take the chief command. The humiliation of this last defeat is too great for the public in England, and the press is clamoring for vigorous retrieval of the honor of the flag, and there will be scant mercy for the Dutch farmers, though doubtless the respect for them is, vastly increased. The fact that the three most prominent generals in the British army at this moment, on whom the nation most relies or has been lying for imposing its will on foreign populations all over the world, Sir George Buller, who has just been killed, Sir Frederick Roberts, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, are Irishmen, throws some dismal light on Irish aspirations after political independence.

Conkling Proposes a Trade With the Democrats.

[Special to the Plain Dealer.]
WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is a rumor that the Democrats over the election of Senate officers may be settled by involving the action on Robertson to be Collector of New York; that Senator Conkling is more anxious to defeat Robertson than to elect Senate officers, and he will arrange with the Democrats to postpone the election in return for their vote against Robertson. Inquiry fails to show that any agreement has yet been reached, but apparently this matter is under consideration.

In the summer of 1847 a farmer living about a short distance from Cincinnati was murdered by a young man who was the suitor of his daughter. The murderer, Ferdinand Seitz, was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced for life. He has now been in the penitentiary thirty-three years, never having seen outside the walls of the prison. On one occasion he saw a train of cars, being the only one he ever saw, as he was committed before the railroad era. One of the jurors who found him guilty has circulated a petition asking for his pardon, and it is now in the hands of Governor Foster. Should he be pardoned, the manners and customs of the present day will be as new to him as the faces he will encounter.

The World cites the fact that Senator Mahone has a French counterpart in a certain M. Roques, who at the election in St. Denis on the 28th of February ran and got himself chosen a member of the chamber of Deputies by a majority of 300 over M. Deschanel, the previous holder of the seat, who had vacated it by accepting a professorship in the College of France. M. Deschanel was, however, re-elected and stood for the new election at which, to his infinite surprise, he found himself opposed by M. Roques, who while Mayor of Pateaux in 1871 had delivered up arms to the Commune, and had for that reason been tried, condemned and transported to New Caledonia. M. Deschanel interested himself to secure the benefits of amnesty in 1879 for M. Roques, who solely through M. Deschanel's exertions was enabled to return to France and to freedom. M. Roques, like General Mahon, is strongly opposed to "Bourbons," and is much too independent to be restrained by any considerations of the past and its obligations from making the most of whatever the present offers him in the way of personal advantage.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1881.

The chief topic of interest here for some days past has been the question of an extra session. A week ago it was regarded as settled affirmatively, but during the present week it has been as, in involved in doubt. The politicians are mostly in favor of it, and no doubt the call would have been issued on Tuesday had not the protests from business circles, and especially the banks, come in thick and fast. Of course the banks don't want a funding bill passed, and they exert a greater influence than people generally understand. Then, too, business men generally fear that a session of Congress during the spring and early summer would do much to unsettle trade and keep the country in a state of excitement. From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, strong protests have poured in upon the President, and they have had great weight. Undoubtedly the session, if called, would extend far into the hot weather, for the two parties are so evenly balanced in both houses that little progress could be made in the transaction of business to which either side unitedly objected. Political questions would certainly come to the surface, for one of the principal objects of the Republicans in calling the session is to investigate Southern elections with a view to unseating a number of members claimed to have been unfairly elected. These objects the Democrats would resist even to the extent of filibustering against them. Then the funding measure also is a source of difference between the two parties. The Democrats favoring legislation that is objectionable to the banks, such as the fifth section of the bill vetoed by President Hayes. Secretary Blaine favors the extra session chiefly because he thinks the veto was a mistake, or at least gave an advantage to the Democrats and Greenbackers, especially in his State, which he is anxious to counteract by the prompt passage of a funding bill through a Republican Congress. These are the considerations, pro and con, relative to an extra session, to which may be added the anxiety of aspirants for the offices of the House and Senate. I will not undertake to predict the result, since it will be known before this letter is in print.

Next to the extra session the question of office-seekers has occupied most attention of late. The town fairly swarms with them, and the button holing process can be witnessed *ad libitum* any day or evening in the hotel lobbies. Every one of the Departments is overrun with them, and the President has been besieged and worried until he appears worn and depressed. He commenced a day or two since to take regular exercise on horseback to overcome the effects of this pressure and care. I do not use the term "office-seeker" in any offensive sense, though that is the popular thing. Any citizen has right to seek an office if he wants it, and there is nothing more certain than that he will never get what he wants, in these times, unless he does seek it. Every man now in official station, high or low, has been an office-seeker at some time, and the majority will be again, probably. But the trying feature of it is that so many come at once, and such a large proportion aspire to places entirely out of their reach. Fewer changes have been made by the new administration than was anticipated, and, of course, there are many disappointments. It is now in order to ring in that old joke about the man who came on for an assistant-secretaryship, dropped gradually down through the grades to a small clerkship, and finally borrowed \$10 to get out of town with. There are undoubtedly many cases of which this is an illustration. For the one hundred and thirty additional clerkships voted by Congress for the Pension Office, there were over three thousand applications. So the distant reader may see that while his right to seek an office is undisputed, the chances of his getting it are almost as remote as they would be for drawing a lottery prize. It is a poor business at best, and any young man who can obtain employment in any of the ordinary avocations of life, will in the end do better to keep away from Washington.

One thing worthy of mention in this connection is the enormous exaggeration of his influence felt by a newly-elected member of Congress. It is amusing to observe them when they make their debut in Washington. Quite a number of them have been about the Capital within the last month. I saw one the other day whom I had known out West a few years ago, and who was then regarded a very ordinary sort of person. There is nothing about him now except his certificate of election by 130 majority, to convince me that Providence has wrought any great change in him. But he stands several inches higher in his stocking feet than formerly. He met a young man from his district the other day, and after the usual greeting, asked: "What are you doing here?" "In the Pension Office," was the reply. "How much do you get?" "Only \$1,000 a year." The Colonel here grew suddenly indignant, and turning upon his modest constituent he remarked: "This will never do—never in the world. Come around and see me, and I will go at once and have you promoted about \$500." No doubt that young man felt relieved, and at once telegraphed home and told all his friends. In a short time he will find some difficulty to getting his card in to the Colonel, who will learn in about a week that he has bitten off more than he can masticate, and hence does not care to face the enemy's fire, and the youth will keep on drawing at the rate of \$1,000 a year till further notice.

How it was Done.
"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." Read about it in another column.

The largest peach orchard in the world is in Chambers county, Alabama. It contains 250 acres, and has yielded \$70,000 worth of peaches. It is owned and cultivated by Mr. John Parnell, brother of the Irish agitator.

Annual Report.

EXPENDITURES

Incorporated Village

NAPOLEON, OHIO.

For the year ending April 1, 1881.

CORPORATION FUNDS.

1880	April 10 Cunningham, street labor	\$ 11 06
April 10	Robt. Nichols, do	13 08
April 10	John Stedler, do	18 73
April 10	A. Fortney, do	12 25
April 10	Mayhew & Bro Washington St work	39 00
April 10	F. M. Hummel, Atty. fees	10 00
April 10	do do Mayor fees 4th quarter	25 00
April 10	W. W. Pascoe, street labor	10 00
April 10	J. R. Stedley, do	19 00
April 10	R. B. Ellwood, do	6 25
April 10	J. H. Hildesburgh, do	5 63
April 10	F. H. Chasly, do	7 50
April 10	J. Sullivan, do	7 50
April 10	L. I. Oregit, Printing	33 12
April 10	John Houck tile and labor	16 06
April 10	W. F. Foster, street labor	7 50
April 10	John Langdon, St. Commissioner	7 50
April 10	T. J. Vard, street labor	1 04
April 10	John Langdon, St. Commissioner	2 00
May 1	T. M. Sullivan, street labor	4 50
May 1	D. J. Humphrey, Treasurer fees	125 25
May 1	W. F. Pascoe, ditto labor	4 00
May 1	Martin Kump, Atty. fees	25 00
May 1	O. Ellenwood, street labor	4 00
May 1	F. C. Christy, do	11 75
May 1	Robt. Nichols, do	8 13
May 1	John Stedler, do	7 75
May 1	Frederick Lantry, do	2 00
May 1	J. B. Moore, do	3 75
May 1	G. Geo Ford, do	1 25
May 1	Frederick Wagner, do	1 00
May 1	Christ Vogels, repairing	1 50
May 1	O. Ellenwood street labor	25 81
May 1	J. B. Moore, do	6 88
May 1	W. F. Pascoe, ditto labor	17 50
May 1	Frederick Christy, do	6 25
May 1	H. E. Cary & Co, Oil &c	22 07
May 1	John Langdon, St. Commissioner	17 50
May 1	Peter Strominger, street labor	6 87
May 1	Gust Trone, do	6 00
May 1	Wm. H. Hays, do	9 00
May 1	J. Stedley, do	5 00
May 1	Christ Ludow, do	5 00
May 1	Henry Langdon, do	3 50
May 1	John Stedler, do	9 00
May 1	John Shean, do	8 13
May 1	Robt. Nichols, do	9 00
May 1	Wm. Hays, do	1 00
May 1	John Higgins, repairing	4 00
May 1	A. Yeager, lumber	7 45
May 1	Geo. Mann, Sheriff fees, Cloud case	25 00
May 1	R. M. Cloud, damages	141 05
May 1	Frederick Christy, street labor	2 50
May 1	J. W. Jenkins, do	1 25
May 1	O. Otto Hornick, do	30 00
May 1	O. E. Barnes, clerk fees, Cloud case	19 50
May 1	J. M. Shornaker, witness fees	1 50
May 1	J. W. Jenkins, street labor	1 25
May 1	Robt. Nichols, do	3 75
May 1	John Langdon, St. Commissioner	36 75
May 1	Wm. Hays, do	3 25
May 1	J. I. Haller, witness fees	3 00
May 1	A. A. Neesham, do	2 25
May 1	J. B. Hays, do	1 00
May 1	Geo E. Welsted, do	7 50
May 1	Wm. Tiedgen, juror fees	2 50
May 1	Frederick Christy, repairing	1 50
May 1	H. E. Cary & Co Oil &c	16 46
May 1	John Young, street labor	2 40
May 1	J. B. Augustin, elct fees	50 00
May 1	Frederick Christy, repairing	1 00
May 1	Frederick Christy, street labor	5 75
May 1	Gust Trone, do	10 40
May 1	John Langdon, St. Commissioner	40 70
May 1	F. R. Reiger, street labor	4 50
May 1	R. M. Cloud, damages	141 05
May 1	Amos Mitchell, street labor	2 50
May 1	L. I. Oregit, printing	9 70
May 1	Frederick Christy, witness fees	5 00
May 1	John Young, do	5 00
May 1	Geo Gardner, street labor	2 50
May 1	A. J. Yeager, lumber	16 71
May 1	Frederick Christy, do	12 00
May 1	A. Yeager, lumber	2 75
May 1	H. A. Myerheltz, witness fees	11 25
May 1	John Young, do	7 50
May 1	Henry Jones, do	7 50
May 1	D. M. Rohrs, do	7 50
May 1	Frederick Christy, street labor	15 00
May 1	A. Brady, witness fees	3 00
May 1	Robt. Nichols, street labor	21 84
May 1	Amos King, do	1 00
May 1	Frederick Christy, do	1 50
May 1	John Langdon, St. Commissioner	51 20
May 1	H. E. Cary & Co, Oil &c	15 45
May 1	D. J. Humphrey, stationery	3 75
May 1	L. I. Oregit, lumber	7 08
May 1	F. M. Hummel, Atty fees Cloud case	62 00
May 1	Frederick Christy, witness fees	5 00
May 1	Jas Alabach, cleaning hose	1 50
May 1	Jas Mayes, street labor	1 50
May 1	John Young, do	1 50
May 1	Samuel Seemey, do	1 50
May 1	Taylor Green, do	94
May 1	Frank Mason, do	4 37
May 1	Jas Mayes, witness fees	1 50
May 1	John Young, do	2 25
May 1	F. M. Welles, street labor	2 50
May 1	John Young, do	2 50
May 1	John Young, do	1 25
May 1	Christ Vogels, culvert	11 00
May 1	Frederick Christy, St. Commissioner	27 00
May 1	A. J. Sayers, lumber	77 28
May 1	John Langdon, pt street laborers	82 39
May 1	O. E. Barnes, clerk fees	36 50
May 1	A. Yeager, lumber	51 00
May 1	Geo Joske, street labor	24 47
May 1	John Kolbe, surveying	15 00
May 1	Wm. Hays, do	20 00
May 1	Robt. Nichols, do	29 64
May 1	Frederick Christy, do	9 40
May 1	L. I. Oregit, etc and labor	77 35
May 1	John Langdon, pt street laborers	7 00
May 1	Odell A. Mayer, handouts	7 00
May 1	Mayhew & Bro tile	3 00

STREET LIGHTING AND CLEANING FUNDS.

1880	April 10 Levi Brown, lamp lighter	24 76
April 10	A. Bradley, paid street lamps	30 00
April 10	Levi Brown, lamp lighter	16 00
May 1	do do do	15 00
May 1	do do do	1 50
May 1	L. S. Dittmeyer, repairing lamps	1 50
May 1	John Hays, lamp lighter	20 00
May 1	Nov 13 Henry DeLong, lamp lighter	15 00
May 1	Nov 13 Charles Cunningham, lamp lighter	20 81
May 1	Nov 13 W. A. Tressler, marshal	67 11
May 1	Nov 13 Martin Rex, lamp lighter	20 00

1881.

CENTURY FUNDS.

1881	Jan 1 W. A. Tressler, labor on cemetery	15 00
Jan 1	Jan 13 C. A. Tressler, labor on cemetery	12 25
Jan 1	Sept 1 J. Sayers, labor on hardware	13 75
Jan 1	Sept 1 Phillip Reiger, labor	15 00

1881.

ROAD FUNDS.

1880	July 15 Wm Martell, bridge repairs	22 66
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1880.

SANITARY FUNDS.

1880	Sept 1 John Shean, burying horse	5 00
Sept 1	Oct 20 do cleaning calaboose	3 75

1880.

PERRY STREET PAVING FUNDS.

1880	April 19 Imp. and Trades Bank, coupons paving bonds	595 75
Dec 1	Dec 1 Mech. National Bank, coupons paving bonds	595 75

1881.

ENGINE HOUSE INSURANCE FUNDS.

1880	April 16 W. A. Tressler, ins'g eng. house roof	10 00
May 1	O. E. Barnes, pt. frt. on engine	79 30
May 1	Frederick Christy, do	7 50
May 1	John Young, engine repairs	250 00
May 1	John Young, engine repairs	6 00

1880.

LOCAL SEWER NO. 3.

1880	April 16 W. A. Tressler, assessing benefits	2 00
May 1	May 1 D. M. Jones, do	2 00
May 1	May 1 John Wilson, do	2 00
May 1	June 1 Isaac Patterson, contractor	87 06

1880.